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The Citizen.

Wayne County Organ of the REPUBLICAN PARTY

67th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1910.

NO 85

IN THE COURTS JURORS BUSY

GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS MAKE LOTS OF WORK FOR JUDGE, LAWYERS AND JURORS—BIG INCREASE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The grand jury met Monday afternoon of last week at 2 o'clock, Judge A. T. Searle presiding, with the other officers in their respective places. All constables, with the exception of Charles Wood, Bethany, appeared and made their returns. The court commended the constables on their report of sign boards.

The following grand jurors were excused: Elmer Bell, Maplewood; Scott L. Eck, White Mills; Andrew Mellons, Scott, and W. A. Quinney, Hawley.

The court organized the jury by appointing Frank Farnham of Honesdale, foreman, and G. W. Collins, of Cherry Ridge, constable. The constables who will wait upon the court this week will be C. A. Daniels, Paupack; J. I. Sherwood, Preston; A. B. Walkers, Salem.

John M. Flanagan vs. Mary McDermott and others. Taken as confessed. Chester A. Garratt was appointed master.

In the matter of South Canaan vs. Jacob Racht, Sr., and Jacob Racht, Jr., the bond of the Wayne County Savings bank as trustees, approved.

Monday, Nov. 14, at 2 p. m. was fixed as time of hearing for guardian of appointment for R. Ann Abbey, a feeble minded person.

On petition William Doud was appointed judge of election for Waymart borough.

Lake Lodore Improvement company vs. John Sensenstein. Permission was given defendant to file additional answer to petition and rule for issue.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Levi Williams, the court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and \$4 per week to his wife, Hattie Williams. Defendant's recognizance in the sum of \$200 was taken, acknowledged and subscribed.

Owing to the unusually large number of criminal cases to be tried this week, all civil cases will be continued until January term of court. The following true bills were found:

Com. vs. Samuel N. Reed. First count, murder. Second count, manslaughter. William Lord prosecutor in both cases.

Com. vs. Leona Lord. First count, murder. Second count, manslaughter. William Lord prosecutor in both cases.

Com. vs. James Manley. Cruelty to animals. J. L. Sherwood, pros.

Com. vs. Allan Bodie. Assault and battery. Osmer Nield, pros.

Com. vs. Joe Kovash. First count, attempt at rape. Second count, assault and battery. Fred W. Short, pros.

Com. vs. William Reilly. Robbery. Charles L. Hulse, pros.

Com. vs. Joe Kelly, Lewis Dexter, William Reilly, Oliver Wright and Chauncey Tyler. First count, breaking and entering a car with intent. Second count, larceny. Third count, receiving stolen goods. G. R. Ralph, pros.

Com. vs. Henry Thompson. Same charge. A. Thompson, pros.

Com. vs. Luke Richardson. Perjury. Edward J. Richardson, pros.

Paul Shudis, George Adamante and Samuel Powell. 1st, robbery; 2d, larceny from person; 3d, larceny. Herbert Smith, pros.

Com. vs. Mortimer Arnold. Desertion. Augusta K. Arnold, prosecutrix.

Com. vs. Paul Shudis, George Adamante and Samuel Powell. 1st, riot; 2d, assault and battery. Herbert Smith, pros.

Com. vs. Thomas Edsall. 1st, breaking and entering; 2d, larceny; 3d, receiving stolen goods. Herman Cole, pros.

The grand inquest finds the roof of the court house to be in bad condition, and that it should be covered with a coat of asphaltum or asbestos cement or paint, also that the bell rope should be arranged so that the janitor can pull the same without climbing the dark and dangerous stairs leading to the belfry. We also find upon examination of the jail that the walls need a coat of White Rock, recommended as the best in place of white wash; also that hot water should be introduced into the jail building from the hot water system in the Sheriff's house. We also find that the following articles are needed in the jail: 3 cots, 2 cupboards, some towels, 3 chairs, and some tobacco.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Thompson charged with breaking into a D. & H. car, and taking beer belonging to the Standard Brewing company occupied most of the Tuesday morning sessions. Henry Hall, Edward Schmuck, Chas. Hall, William Roberts and Joseph Westbrook testified. Several of the witnesses described the events following the commission of the alleged crime, and of how they went and notified Nixon and Detective Spencer, the last named of whom caused the arrest. A. T. Thompson, of the car police department, testified of the investigation he made. William Walters, the agent, stated that on September 20 several cases were taken. In all twelve cases and one-quarter were removed from the car. The total cost of cases and beer was said to be \$18, an interesting feature



News Snapshots Of the Week

Atlantic in airship with crew of five unsuccessful; after traveling 1,008 miles was picked up by steamship Trent of Bermuda. Former Governor David B. Hill, Democrat, of New York died.



Struggle for supremacy in baseball between Chicago Nationals and Philadelphia Americans was witnessed by many thousand "fans." The death of author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Julia Ward Howe, is mourned by nation. The Washington society season opened with usual brilliancy under the guiding hand of Mrs. Taft. The "height" of ex-President Roosevelt's career was reached when he went up in an aeroplane at St. Louis with Aviator Hoxey. Walter Wellman's attempt to cross



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EDITOR OF N.A. IS ARRESTED

Van Valkenburg, Editor and President of the North American Arrested for Criminal Libel on Charge of John K. Tener.

E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of the North American, was arrested on Monday on a charge of criminal libel upon an affidavit made by John K. Tener, Republican candidate for Governor. Van Valkenburg will have a hearing on Friday before a magistrate. In Mr. Tener's affidavit Van Valkenburg is charged with printing and publishing wicked and defamatory libels of and concerning said Tener, containing false, scandalous, wicked and malicious matters and statements. Van Valkenburg will now have to prove his statements or suffer the consequences.

John K. Tener, Republican nominee for governor, in a frank and manly statement, has met the attacks of his political opponents and given a complete answer to every insinuation that has been made in the journalistic assault upon his character.

He has demonstrated that his connections with the companies in question have been straightforward and honorable in every way. He has told of his exact relations with the Utilities enterprise, which he believed when he became identified with it it was a feasible project, and he holds that it is still a fact, and he has proclaimed that he is ready to pay in full any amounts that may have been paid into the company for stock, purchased because of his connection with the corporation.

The attempt to discredit Mr. Tener because of his relations with an insurance company that has also been made an issue in the state campaign was upon the face of it so palpably a political trick that no one took it seriously.

Mr. Tener points out that this company has been a success from the start, and that he is still interested in it financially.

Mr. Tener brands the attacks upon him as unwarranted and malicious, and in view of the rumors that have been put in circulation by a coterie of politicians, to the effect that he is to be arrested, Mr. Tener boldly defies them to carry out their plot.

W. L. Chrisman, who is now president of the National Public Utilities company, when shown Mr. Tener's statement, said: "It fully covers the situation."

Mr. Tener's statement reads as follows:

Statement of Fact.

"Ordinarily I would pay no attention to the falsehoods that have been uttered by an untruthful newspaper, but it may be that some fair-minded men have been misled by the way facts have been distorted, and for this reason, and for this reason alone, I desire to make a short statement which covers my position.

"In December of last year I was visited in Washington by William L. Chrisman, Esq., an attorney of Philadelphia, and F. L. Smart, who requested me to become president of the

malicious attacks through the columns of this hypocritical newspaper.

"I never promoted the National Public Utilities Corporation; was not a participant in its promotion; never sold any of its stock, or solicited anybody to buy any of its stock. My connection with it was entirely honorable and straightforward, as I have above described.

"I am informed that about \$39,000 in cash (not nearly \$2,000,000 as published) have been paid to the company for stock, and to show that I do not wish to evade any responsibility in the matter, if any man, relying upon my being president, or upon my name being used in connection with this company during the time I was president, presents proof to me that he purchased any of the stock and paid cash to the company I will take the stock from him and give him exactly what he paid for it in cash.

"Whatever has been done by this company as respects the taking over of any other or subsidiary companies or enterprises, was before my connection with it, and with which I had nothing to do, but I believe, and had the right to believe, from the character of those who were in control, and from my investigation, that all had been properly and legally done.

"As to Messrs. Bromley and Haines I never heard of them until I became connected with the company and not until the matter was exploited by yellow journalism did I ever hear any adverse criticism affecting them.

A Successful Company.

"Concerning my connection with the Security Life and Annuity company, with others I sold my stock some years ago and soon after, at the request of the company's president, Mr. W. O. Johnson, of Chicago, I again became a member of its board of directors and still serve in that capacity. The company is and always has been eminently successful.

"In view of the scurrilous attacks I believe it to be no more than just to myself, as an assurance to the people of my business integrity and ability, to say that I am now and have been for twelve years president of the First National Bank of Charleroi, Pennsylvania; I am now and for several years have been secretary and treasurer of the Charleroi Savings and Trust company, and I have several other business connections—all prosperous—all well managed, and all have the confidence of every one connected or having to do with them.

"I know that certain interests are striving to induce some one to be the 'tool' to issue (for political effect) a warrant for my arrest. For the proper condemnation of such conduct I confidently appeal to the sense of fair play of the electors of Pennsylvania and challenge my detractors to proceed. I court any judicial investigation, for I am ready to meet any and all accusers in a court of justice instead of trying to answer hidden foes who are straining every point to accomplish, for political purposes, my business and political ruin."

Better Tag Your Dog.

Hunters taking their dogs into the woods during the coming season without having them tagged with a 1910 dog tax, will have them shot, according to advices received from Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Game commission. The ruling of the game commissioner is that under the act of June 1, 1907, all dogs are required to wear a tag attached to their collar showing that the tax for that year upon said dog has been paid, also the name and address of the owner in plain English. If the owner of the dog does not comply with these requirements it is to be the right and privilege of all game protectors, or any constable, to kill these dogs when off the land owned or controlled by the owners of such dogs.

WHO AND WHAT IS W. H. BERRY?

CITATIONS FROM THE CANDIDATE'S PUBLIC ACTS AND UTTERANCES THAT FORCE THE ALARMING QUESTION: IS HE "SAFE AND SOUND" FOR FUTURE OFFICIAL TRUSTS???

Chester, Pa., Oct. 12, 1910.

President Lincoln once remarked that the people may be fooled part of the time, and Showman Barnum observed that most people like to be humbugged! Upon this hypothesis, or these presumptions, it would seem, the familiar and picturesque William H. Berry has trusted his political fortunes.

In Chester, the home of Mr. Berry, where best known, he is regarded from two points of view: As a private citizen, highly esteemed; as a politician and self-assumed "reformer," not taken seriously, but charitably and considerately passed as unfortunately absorbed with a chronic craze for public laudation and public office.

Last for Public Life That Lured to Political Failure.

In his earlier career William H. Berry was successful as a mechanic, and as subsequent patentee or controller of patents, he was fairly prosperous. But the tragedy of Mr. Berry's life began when he became imbued with the notion that he was fitted for politics and official functions. Nature had endowed the gentleman with a prepossessing face and figure, of which gifts he was conscious, and his penchant followed to court the admiration of audiences by studied attitudes and postures, and flights of oratory.

But through all the efforts of Mr. Berry to attain celebrity, his demagogic floundering in the name of "reform" left an underlying impress upon the public. He lacks mental equipoise; he exercises a too-egotistical opinion of self, and undue evil regard for his fellowmen; he looks at life through a clouded vision, and develops only in brainstorms and fanaticisms.

In quest of political honors, Mr. Berry has for years been an ever-ready candidate for office. It is alleged that, whilst a Democrat, under the influence of his employer, he first ran for Burgess of Eddystone, on a Republican ticket, to help defeat his own party's nominee. Then, in turn, Mr. Berry carried the banners of Greenbackism, Bimetallism, Prohibitionism, then the Democracy. After his recent desertion of the last-named party, he negotiated by letter with the proposed new American Party of Pittsburgh to be its candidate for governor, and when that scheme failed, Mr. Berry cried aloud to become the standard bearer of the new Keystone party, which was created by a drummed-up representation in convention, not all of the counties taking part. In other words, and old, or new, or nondescript organization has been acceptable to Mr. Berry for the exploiting of his pyrotechnic "reforms" and the periodical candidacies of himself.

Chester's Sorry Experiences With Berry as Mayor.

After long and vain efforts for election to public office, it was lucky chance and circumstances that finally made William H. Berry Mayor of Chester in the spring of 1905. The city had been overruled by an unscrupulous political ring, and independent Republicans united with the Democrats in a Citizens' party for municipal betterment. The nomination for Mayor was tendered several popular citizens of integrity, and singularly all declined. Then the irrepressible Mr. Berry was urged by his competitors, and Berry, at last, won the nomination and election by 400 majority.

It is due to record that Mayor Berry accomplished one reform whilst executive—he stopped, under public demand, policy playing in the city. But in other projects of reform he proved but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. He made noise and display, and trivial arrests that served only to indicate administrative action. It is this city of 40,000 population, for instance, Mr. Berry ordered all hotels to be closed at 12 o'clock midnight, distressing travelers who arrived on late trains and, in part, he "fenced in" the town.

But there developed in other impressive ways that the citizens of Chester had taken Mr. Berry too literally in his anti-election declarations. They learned the meaning of political whitened sepulchres of modern times. Mr. Berry had given assurances that he would serve as Chester's Mayor. If elected, he set three months after his induction into office (unlike Mayor Gaynor, of New York, who declined to desert his obligation for a gubernatorial nomination) Mr. Berry jumped at a State Treasurership candidacy. At once he started a "stamping" tour of four months, his Mayorial responsibilities placed in storage, but meantime with punctual regularity drawing his salary for Mayorial services not rendered.

Another anti-election pledge of Mr. Berry, if honored with office, was to devote his salary as Mayor to the good of the city. Repeated demands were subsequently made in the local prints that the Mayor should

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